Amnsements Co-Night.

BILLY BIRCH'S OPERA HOUSE—8—Minstrels,
CASINO—8—" The Princess of Trebizonde."
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—" Dollars and Sense."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" The Rajah."
NIELO'S GARDEN—8—" Excelsior."
ETAR THEATRE—8—" Excelsior."
ETAR THEATRE—8—" The Merry Duchess."
THEATRE COMQUE—2 and 8—" The Mulligan Guard Picnic." Union Square Theatre-8-" The Cricket on the Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Masks and Faces."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" A Celebrated Case."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Fritz in Ireland."
14TH STREET THEATRE—9. "Fedora."
23D STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—" The Danites."

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THE TRIBUNE,

New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Forty persons were killed on Saturday during a panic in a synogogue at Ziwonka, in Russia. - John Watters, a broker, was arraigned yesterday for stealing and receiving bonds, Much damage was done by an earthquake shock on the Island of Chios. - Dr. Skreishovoki, formerly leader of the Czech party in Austria, is dead. = The awards to the United States at the London Fisheries Exhibition number 147. persons were killed in Mexico by the fall of a rail-

DOMESTIC .- The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided the Civil Rights Act to be unconstitutional. == The Commissioner of Railroads has presented his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. — Governor Murray, of Utah, has made a report on the Mormon problem. F. R. Sherwin, lately president of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, is charged with fraud. More than a million and a half dollars of the Pacific Bank's assets are pronounced worthless by the receiver. ____ A fierce railroad freight war is predicted by The Roston Journal, -Smyth was defeated yesterday at the Albany primary conventions. - Chinamen have found a means of evading the anti-emigration law.

CITY AND SURBUBAN.-The Eric ferryboat Pavonia and the Hoboken boat Wiehawken came into collision yesterday, and five persons were in-The trial of Policeman McNamara for causing the death of John Smith was begun. The Aqueduct Commissioners gave a public hearing.

Three failures were reported. - Conference committees were appointed by the County Conventions of the Republicans, the County Democracy and the Irving Hall Democrats. - The perpetrators === In a game of baseball between the Metropolitan and New-York Clubs, the former was victorious. === Relief was sent to a vessel stranded on the coast of New-Jersey. = Among other small fires two threatened the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan hotels, -, Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 85.45 cents. - Stocks opened higher and advanced, but later declined-in some cases sharply-and closed weak.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54%; lowest, 42°; average, 4858°.

Assuredly such an accident as that which occurred last evening between two ferryboats on the North River could not have happened without great negligence on somebody's part. It was a beautifully clear night, and the river was comparatively free from boats. If proper signals had been given and heeded a collision would have been impossible. It is plain that the blame can only be fixed by an official inquiry. The pilots contradict each other flatly in every point except that there was a collision.

That people all over the world do not realize the necessity of proper building laws is certainly not due to lack of fatal accidents to direct attention to the matter. Panics in crowded have been of frequent occurrence of late years in many different countries, and yet little heed seems to be given them. This morning's dispatches contain reports of two fresh disasters of this kind-one in a synagogue in Russia, another In a school-house in Connecticut. The people in Russia have not yet reached the point in civilization or government where they would be expected to have properly constructed buildings which Sir Stafford Northcote has adopted. He cluding sundry affidavits alleging the imponents who want Frank James convicted, it is not surprising to find that James—we beg pardon,

Conn. The authorities there certainly ought to realize the importance of having school-houses with proper exits and school-teachers who drill their pupils for just such emergencies as that which arose yesterday.

The public certainly does not demand that the Aqueduct Commissioners shall decide upon the Hudson River route for the new aqueduct until it has been shown beyond a doubt that that is vastly better than the Sawmill River route and all others. We want the new aqueduct built as quickly and cheaply as possible, but in settling upon the lines for it the question of damages and the delay incident to long law-suits should be taken into consideration. The longest way round in this case may prove to be the shortest way to get water to the city.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday handed down an important decision, which, however, would have provoked much more comment a few years ago than it will now. It relates to those sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which were designed to secure equal accommodations and privileges for colored people in hotels, railway cars and places of amusement. The Court holds that these sections are unconstitutional, and not corollaries of the XIIIth or XIVth Amendments; that the XIIIth Amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, and not to the necessary incidents and consequences of these conditions, and that it has nothing to do with races and colors; that the XIVth Amendment does not give Congress power to provide process of law for the protection of life, liberty and property in the States. The Act of 1875, however, holds good in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Moreover, the decision, of course, does not prevent colored persons or white from suing for their rights in State courts under such laws as the States may pass separately.

All the political organizations in the city excepting Tammany began yesterday their open manœuvring for position. They met to nominate, and adjourned after appointing committees to confer-the Republicans with the Citiizens' Committee, Irving Hall with Tammany or any other faction, and the County Democracy with nobody in particular. The things to be conferred about are possible divisions of candidates, and union upon some sort of joint tickets. There is, no doubt, a majority of honest men in this city to elect fit judges and a Register-if only they can be brought to act together. But it is as well to understand that they cannot be brought together by surrendering to the Democrats, no matter what the ticket might be called. The most powerful and the only compact body among them is the Republi-350 can organization. To assume that it must be pushed aside to let any other association assume full command of a combined movement is again to invite defeat. We believe it is this year in the power of honest citizens, guided solely by public motives, to make up an unexceptionable ticket on which a majority of our city voters can be united. It will be a pity if the opportunity is again thrown away.

DO OUR MANUFACTURERS CARET New-York is the largest manufacturing centre in the Union. Material changes in our tariff, in the direction of Free Trade, would be as dangerous to this city as the presence of a powerful hostile fleet in the harbor.

We recently published avowals of their plans from a great many Democratic Congressmen, showing a fixed intention to meddle with the tariff at the next session. Since then they have carried Ohio, and are more than ever confirmed in their belief that they are strong enough to have their own way.

What do New-York manufacturers propose to do about it? Are they content to let New York second the resolutions of encouragement to Democratic tinkerers at the tariff already offered by Ohio? They can carry New-York Republicans, if they choose, Or they can let the election go by default under the depression of the Ohio defeat, and serve notice thus upon the Democracy that nobody here cares what it does about the tariff. Which shall it be ?

If New-York manufacturers propose to do anything, they have practically less than three weeks to do it in.

THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

Sir Stafford Northcote's campaign in Ulster is pronounced a failure in a partisan sense. It has not served to invigorate the Conservative party either in Ireland or in England. He has not defined a new policy. He has simply discussed the old questions without revising the stock arguments of his party or even inventing a single new phrase. This threshing of old straw has seemed a waste of time, and his supporters at home have criticised him unsparingly, and even accused him of promoting a revival of religious and sectional animosity. Sir Stafford Northcote is not a natural leader in politics. He is a faithful lieutenant, but a poor captain.

He was seen at his best when he was the leader of the Commons under Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, executing the plans of his superior and tending to minimize the effect of startling changes and surprises in Imperial policy by his lack of enthusiasm and his prosaic manner. In Opposition he has been astute enough to turn the Bradlaugh incidents to political account, but he of the swindle on the pool-sellers were not discovered. has not displayed the highest qualities of leadership. He knew when to intervene in the recent agitation against the Government's Sucz Canal agreement, but not when to drop the question, satisfied with the discomfiture which had been caused. His criticism of Liberal measures is never destructive. He can "chaff" the Ministry upon its disappointments and failures, but never has an alternative policy to present. His campaign in Ulster ought not, therefore, to have disappointed his political followers. If they expected him to strengthen their cause by putting a new interpretation upon public affairs or by formulating original measures of Irish policy, the miscalculation was theirs, not his. He might have conveyed a message to the island, if the Conservatives could have agreed upon the terms. He lacked inspiration for a political mission to be undertaken on his own

responsibility. In a larger sense than that of partisan advantage, Sir Stafford Northcote's tour has been anything but a failure. As the leader of one of the great parties in England he has put himself in communication with Irish constituencies, ex- ency of Public Works and Mr. Shanahan appressing frankly a desire to understand them pointed in his place. What has been the and to have them understand him. It cannot be denied that the race feeling between the two main sections of the United Kingdom has been exaggerated by misunderstanding on each side. Irishmen have despaired of obtaining justice churches, school-houses or places of amusement at Westminster because they felt that their peculiar grievances were not appreciated there. Englishmen have complained that they could not make Ireland understand that they were disposed to right its wrongs and to promote the happiness of its people. On each side there has been a lack of sympathy and intelligent appreciation. Certainly there is no better way of promoting a better understanding than that

of any kind; but it is different in Waterbury, | has spoken repeatedly in the Ulster counties in | " sition of extortionate fees upon boatmen, the a frank, straightforward way. In one of his first speeches in Belfast he confessed that Englishmen did not comprehend the Irish character, and asked his audience to be equally just in admitting that they might not have done justice to English character. "Above all things," he added, "it is desirable that we should understand each other." He has done something to promote the growth of a new feeling of confidence by refusing to treat Ireland as if it were a conquered country and by exchanging views with local leaders and bodies of electors as if there were no essential difference between English Conservatives and Irish Conservatives. The English Liberals ought to follow his example. Mr. Bright ought to visit Ireland.

THE FACIS ABOUT OHIO.

The Democratic papers, in their natural exultation, got Judge Hoadly's plurality at one time nearly up to 15,000. Mr. Newman, the Democratic Secretary of State, upon a careful estimate, makes it 9,893. This is a difference with a distinction. Mr. Newman's own plurality last year was 19,115. The Democrats polled doubtless the largest vote they have ever had, and yet they lost almost exactly one-half of last year's plurality. If this is a great Democratic gain, the Republicans will be satisfied with a repetition of it next year on a little larger scale.

From another point of view, the Democratic victory in Ohio grows smaller to the eye. Last year Mr. Newman had not only the plurality stated, but a clear majority over Republican, Greenback and Prohibition candidates combined of 1,559 votes. Judge Hoadly must be about 10,000 votes short of a majority. As compared with the pluralities on Congressmen last year, the showing is still poorer. The Democrats elected thirteen members of the House by pluralities aggregating 33,297, while the Republicans elected eight by pluralities aggregating 12,873, making the total Democratic plurality 20,424. On this showing the Democrats have lost more than one-half of last year's plurality.

They have lost all this ground in spite of the fact that they had a combination of advantages in this campaign which they are not likely to have next year. They had not only a very rich candidate and an abundance of funds; but every grog-shop keeper was their ardent worker, while every active Prohibitionist was their ally, whether he would admit it to himself or not. One class of voters wanted to kick the Republican party for having touched the Temperance question at all. Another class wanted to kick it for not having gone much further than it did. It suffered on both sides by having tried to do its duty without going to extremes. Then, late in the campaign, the Prohibition Amendment furore swept over the State, wiping out all the calculations of the politicians. This situation will not be repeated in a Presidential year. Even extreme Prohibitionists feel that, in a Presidential election, the Temperance question is not a practical one. In a State election, where the regulation of the liquor traffic by the State is an issue, it does happen that some thousands of them are led, as they were in Ohio, into voting so as to aid the party of Free Rum instead of that party which has done more than all others for Temperance, But even among these the wiser feel that their views of the relations of the State to the liquor lady who is its heroine half-way through. traffic cannot, without absurdity, affect their votes upon the administration of the National finances, etc. The fluctuations of the Prohibition vote in Ohio show this. In 1871 it was 4.084; in 1872, the Presidential year, it dropped to 2,045. In 1875 it was 2,593; in 1876, 1,636. In 1879, 4,145; in 1880, 2,616. Thus in every Presidential year, while the great parties increased their votes largely, the Prohibition vote dropped from 35 to 50 per cent. week was much larger, and the leaders claim that they will make a still greater demonstration next year. But the voters will be wiser, and we venture to predict that the Prohibition vote will drop, as it has always done before. The the unexpected growth of this disturbing ele-

battle disheartened and ready to be routed. ONE CONSEQUENCE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Everybody praises the late circular of the Republican State Committee about political subscriptions from office-holders. Our Civil Service friends are particularly pleased with it; and they have reason, for it frankly and honestly recognizes the new situation. Compulsory contributions are clearly abandoned, by the very machine that once exacted them with such rigor. What next?

This campaign is not going to be run without money. Whether the Republicans raise any or not, the Democrats are sure to have plenty. In Ohio they have just finished a struggle in which they were supplied, as never before, from the overflowing treasury of the Liquor-Dealers' Associations. In New-York they have even richer funds to draw upon. Every liquor-seller whose saloon is not closed on Sunday is of course a natural contributor. But that, important as it is as a source of supply, is as nothing to the other and lower quarters from which Democratic campaign money in this city can always be surely drawn. With every gambling saloon under their thumb, with viler resorts habitually left undisturbed for cause, the party which rules this city and profits by its vileness, is never at a loss for funds to perpetnate Democratic control. They have no need of contributions from Custom House clerks and Post Office letter-carriers ;-the can strike richer and more dependent victims,

What can the Republicans do? They will not let the office-holders be pressed to subscribe; and they have no criminal classes under tribute They have constantly said that the necessary expenses of a campaign should be thrown upon the members of the party at large. The State Committee have the right to ask them now to come forward and take up the burden thus assamed.

CURRENT CANAL MANAGEMENT. It is one thing to make the canals of the State free, but quite another to see to it that their freedom is not rendered comparatively valueless to the boatmen by unfaithfulness or inthe canals came under Democratic control. Mr.

Dutcher was displaced from the Superintendresult? Has the new Superintendent proved equal to the duties of his office? Has he kept the canals in good working order so that they have been not only perfectly free but perfectly

Well, unless a great deal of strong concurrent testimony given by expert witnesses is to go for ent must be pronounced a bad failure. The yesterday. As he could swear by no greater, he Commercial Bulletin of this city-a newspaper that certainly has no political prejudice against Mr. Shanahan-says that "accumulating evi-"dence of canal mismanagement or canal

"unnecessary detention of grain cargoes by "lock-men, and various other outrages to which "reference has heretofore been repeatedly made "by responsible parties. We do not know how "far these allegations are supported by facts, "but the persistent repetition of them by the "boatmen who have thus sworn to them cer-"tainly calls for an official investigation." The Osucego Times prints a conversation which one of its reporters had with "a party of canal men." One of the boatmen declared, "I have "never heard so many complaints in regard to the canals as I have this season. Everybody seems to complain, and they wouldn't do it "without reason." A correspondent of The Buffalo Times concludes a letter calling attention to the wretched condition of the locks, to the unwarranted appropriation of water from the canal by millowners, and to the inefficiency of the State scows, with the emphatic assertion: "I have been thirty-five years on the canal and "I must say that never have I noted it suffering "from so much neglect as at the present time, "for little or nothing is being done to keep it "up." The Buffalo Express of Saturday printed a protest which had received the signatures of 245 boatmen. The protest begins as follows: "We the undersigned, boat-owners and cap-"tains, having had years of practical experience in navigating the Erie Canal, emphatically declare that the canal under Governor Cleve-"land's administration is rapidly falling into a state of dilapidation. Already it is extremely hazardous to navigate this great internal highway of commerce."

We submit this testimony without comment. It is not pleasant reading for those who realize that the prosperity of this State depends largely upon a successful canal policy. An immense addition has been made to the taxes levied upon the people in order that all tolls may be taken off the canals. But it is idle folly to make the canals free if they are to be ruined by Democratic mismanagement.

THE RIGHTS OF NOVEL READERS. A good deal is constantly being said in regard to the rights of authors. The discussion of the question of "copyright and copy-wrong" turns largely on these rights. But, on the other hand, very little is ever submitted touching the rights of readers. It is conceded that authors have rights which publish ers with consciences are bound to respect. But there is no wide acceptance of the proposition that readers have rights which authors acknowledging the subtler ethics are equally bound to recognize It would seem to be the common impression among novelists that they "owe" nothing to their readers save clean speaking, "fidelity to Nature" in their descriptions of scenery, and a total abstinence from the presentation of "false views of life" in their pictures of society. Some writers of fiction prefer to bunch all their obligations of this sort in the fine

phrase "intellectual sincerity." But certain experienced and appreciative novelrenders feel that they can fairly demand more than this at the hands of the novelist. They insist that, in view of the fine mutual sympathies upon which it depends, the relation existing between writer and render is substantially intimate; and because it is intimate they resent as something akin to a personal grievance what they characterize as half-confidences upon the part of novelists. Such readers have a bone to pick with Mr. Black for the way he treats them in "Shandon Bells." In the first chapter of that novel they are introduced to a charming young other characters. Nevertheless, of a sudden she is rudely dismissed from the story, her place is given another young lady, who fails to fill it, while she erself appears only to disappear, on the last page of the last chapter. Now the readers of whom we speak are strong in the conviction that they have not met with proper consideration. They protest original beroine, and they resent the author's silence as a bad or at least inadequate faith. These readers The Prohibition vote during the election of last | make the same criticism upon a more recent novel about him. Presented as a German student, it is made plain that he is something grander than that. The day comes when the Doctor requests his noble English friend to inspect certain documents. The ment in the later campaign, the Democrats | next of kin to somebody of tremendous consequence. would have been defeated by a majority which. The conversation touching the papers arouses a would have sent them into the Presidential perfectly legitimate curiosity in the reader's breast -he wants to know their specific import. But he is not gratified. The story ends with the secret unreyealed. Has the reader met with generous treatment from this author? The protestants abovementioned answer in the negative.

More conspicuous triffers with the rights of read-

ers are, we need not say, Mr. James and his echoes These novelists prove conclusively by their works that, in their opinion, a reader has no right to de mand that a story shall not, like the Deacon's wonderful one-hoss shay, "go to pieces all at once," in atter disregard of the inchoate careers of the men and women that figure in it. Napoleon was toasted at an authors' dinner on the ground that he had ice "shot a publisher." Who shall say that when the novelists of the James school get together so cially, they do not toast some General because he once shot a reader f. A. few years ago a novel was written which opened well and grew in interest as it proceeded. But of a sudden its author frankly remarked that he had got his characters in such a distressing situation that for the life of him he was unable to extricate them without killing either the here or the hereine. He added that in the painful reumstances he would stop just there. This, to be ure, was rampant burlesque. But how much more

satisfactory are some of the current novels? The moral to be drawn from these considerations would seem to be that scusitive readers owe it to their peace of mind to organize for defence. Let us have The International Society for the Protection of Novel Readers. Of course the members of such a reform agency would agree never to read a line of any novelist who was not properly unreserved. An author presuming to swap beroines in the middle of the stream of his story, or ostentationally exhibiting a secret without furnishing a clew, or chopping off a story instead of ending it, would be boycotted until he turned over a new leaf. And let not novelists think to kill the Society in its germ by fiercely demand ng, " Shall we not do what we will with our own ?" That question was once put to the President of The Millennium Club, and he at once replied, " Undoubtedly, just as soon as you find out what is your own. No novelist will claim as his own the rights of read-

It is stated that two New-England colleges are trying the experiment of entrusting the discipline of the college to the students. The theory is that if young men are thus put on their honor they will act in accordance with the principles of honor, But unfortunately the theory has not been heretofore found of universal application in colleges. The competency in their management. Last spring average young man who goes to school or college instead of knowing how to discipline others, needs a long course of discipline himself. He is sent to college, among other things, to learn the value of discipline and law; and the best way to learn it is submission to an authority wiser than his own. We do not believe that the students are yet wise enough to govern our colleges, though of course that Faculty will be the wisest and most fortunate which can enlist their cooperation.

The new journalistic venture by Mr. Swinton in behalf of pretty much everything that isn't estab naught, we are afraid that the new Superintend- lished, and against everything that is, appeared swore by himself and called his journal " John 'Swinton's Paper."

With the Democratic press of Western Missouri enouncing as "cowardly" and "hair-brained" all "abuses continues to reach us from Buffido, in- Democrats who want Frank James convicted, it is

Mr. James-considers himself a political rather than Washington to-night for Cleveland to attend the a criminal character. He has just been writing a letter to his brother-in-law, talking cheerfully of nessee. He will return to this city Saturday morny ing. the probability of his being "out" one of these days, and saying: "The Radicals are still howling like hounds on the track of a fox, but just let them cry, it will do them no good. Court commences on the 8th of October, and my case is set at the foot of the docket, so we do not know when it can be reached. Say, old boy, are you going to give me that new saddle and lend me a horse to ride when I get out ?" When Mr. James heard the news from Ohio he was no doubt more cheerful still. We are in favor of letting him "out." As a representative Missouri Democrat he is too valuable to be kept in a peni-

The Journal of Commerce expresses the hope that the use of the phrase "in our midst" will not prevail. We lately saw in a Canadian paper the expression 'in our immediate midst." In view of that, what has our contemporary to say in regard to the project looking to the annexation of Canada to the

An extraordinary story comes from Faxon, a little village about four miles from New-Haven, of a vexatious enforcement of obsolete Sunday laws. It appears that the officers of this town, where former attempts have been made to enforce the old laws, announced some weeks ago that they intended to punish people who took Sunday drives for pleasure. Just outside the village stand a number of hickory trees. Last Sunday the ground was covered with nuts, and the officials, reasoning that persons driving past would stop to pick them up, stationed two farmers there—as they claimed—to arrest every one who stopped. They marched off all the prisoners to a barn-yard, and kept them there to the number of twenty all day long, a drizzling rain falling a part of the time. Six of the prisoners were ladies, and one of them had with her a child not a year old. One of them, an old lady, contracted a severe cold. In the evening all were brought before a justice, and those who were fortunate enough to be able to give a bond were told to appear next day; the others were held. The farmers who engaged in this Sunday sport are said to be well-to-do, and if it can be shown that they have exceeded their powers, they ought to be made to pay for it.

The Republicans of Herkimer are evidently determined that the present Democratic Assemblyman from that county shall be succeeded by a Republican. In naming Titus Sheard as their candidate for the Assembly they have made it well-nigh impossible to be beaten. Mr. Sheard is one of the foremost manufacturers of that section, is as trustworthy as he is sagacious, and has the entire onfidence of all who know him. More than that; he has already represented Herkimer in the Assembly for two terms to his own credit and to the general satisfaction. The county will simply be consulting its own best interests if it again avails itself of his unselfish and efficient services.

Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercular bacillus, is now reported to have reached a similar conclusion respecting the origin of cholera. He was sent to Egypt with the German Commission, and lost no time in making a microscopic analysis of the germs of the disease. He has found a choleraic bacillus similar to the parasite which he had previously discovered in phthisis, or consumption. It is probably analogous to the parasite which Dr. Domingos Freize, a distinguished physician of Brazil, has found in the blood of yellow fever patients. The practical utility of these microscopic investigations respecting the origin of diseases will depend upon the ability of the scientists to cultivate these bacilli with a view to harmless inoculation. The coming man may have to be vaccinated against consumption, cholera and yellow fever as well as small-pox. Dr. Koch, however, has not wholly succeeded in convincing the medical profession that there is a characteristic parasite in consumption. It is, therefore, premature to lay stress upon the importance of his new discovery. Moreover, it is now well understood that the disease recently prevailing in Egypt was a local epidemic,

An unusually umamiable and destructive bug is at farmers of St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties. Dr. Lintner, the State Entomologist, has been carefully inspecting the bug, and reports that it is the Southern chinch-bug, and that so vicious is its nature that unless it is promptly exterminated it will increase and multiply, with serious damage to spring wheat, timothy grass, wire grass and June grass. The Doctor recommends—in spite of the fact that this is an era of affectionate feeling between the sections—that this particular Southerner be treated with conspicuous barshness. Every of aspection accomplished, the Englishman is lost in fact that this is an era-of affectionate feeling bethat the documents demonstrate that Claudius is be treated with conspicuous harshness. By way of discouraging it he suggests that it be ploughed under this fall and that next spring it be flooded out with kerosene oil. We doubt not that The Sun wil join with us in declaring that the Southern chinch bug must go, and we trust that the demand will not be regarded in any quarter as a subtle attempt to wave the bloody shirt.

PERSONAL.

The late Charles C. Hazewell, of The Boston Trans tler, left a library of 10,000 volumes.

The celebrated French artist, M. L'Aubiniere, will spend several months at North Conway painting autumn and winter scenes among the White Mountains.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Homes will deliver an address to-morrow at the centennial anniversary celebration of the Harvard Medical School and dedication of the new building. Professor W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard, is about

to build a summer residence on Clark's Island, near Plymouth, Mass., on land which has belonged to his family for nearly two hundred years. Dr. Robert B. Dixon, author of "Fore and Aft," is ess than thirty years old, tall, slender, active and

affable. He was graduated at the Harvard Medical and is considered to be one of the most On Thursday next the remains of the illustrious urgeon and physician, Harvey, will be removed

from the vault under Hempstead Church and placed in a sarcophagus in Harvey Chapel, at the Royal College of Physicians. At Princeton, Professor Ormond, of the University of Minnesota, has succeeded to the late Dr. Atwater's chair of Logie; Professor Sloane has taken the de-

partment of History and Political Science, giving up his chair of Latin to Professor West, of Morristown. Mr. George Riddle, while passing through Detroit, was approached by a reperter who asked:
"What is your racket, Mr. Riddle?" "Racket? I— I don't think I quite understand you." "Are you a professional actor, or a Professor of Greek?" "Neither. And I want to tell you that since the production of the 'Gdipus'! have frequently been embarrassed by being called a 'Greek scholar' or 'Greek dramatist."

The story is told of Senator "Zeh" Vance, of North Carolina, that soon after his second marriage he remarked to his bride: "My dear, I'm a stubborn fellow, and you may anticipate trouble. Now, in the beginning, while I am submissive, I want to give you one piece of advice. If you follow it, we'll get on mighty well. It is this: Make me do just as I darned please."

The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, in his memorial sermon at New-Haven, last Sunday, related an incident of the late Henry Farnam that had not before been made public. In 1869 there was a crisis in the affairs of the East Divinity Hall, which was ther being built. Learning this, Mr. Farnam, insolicited, gave his check for \$5,000, and, as he was about to go away, not to return until after commencement, he left emphatic directions that his gift be not made known then, nor at commencement, as he "didn't want it to get in the papers." The chivalrous conduct of the Duc de Morny, in

connection with the King of Spain's visit to Paris, must not pass unnoticed. He determined to attract the insults of the populace away from his old "chum" and upon himself. With this view, The "chum" and upon himself. With this view, The St James's Gazette says, he borrowed an idea from the device adopted by the Duke of Richmond at the Battle of Bosworth, and by King Theodoro tof Abyssynia at the storming of Magdala. He personated the Spanish sovereign, and, seated in "a splendid embassy carriage," drove along the Esplanade of the Invalides, exposed to the shouts of "Down with the Uhlan!" "Down with the Prussians!" while the King himself, on his way from the Spanish Embassy to the Elysée, took a different route.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- General Sherman left sented with an address of welcome, in behalf of the citi

GENERAL NOTES.

The New-Zealand Legislature has decided that the Kea must go, Kea being the name of a race of parrots whose fondness for mutton has made them ex seedingly disliked. They are said to have acquired this expensive taste gradually, having formerly been content to peck at carcasses hung up in the markets. But in re-cent times they have developed sufficient audacity to at-tack the living sheep and thus invited official destruc-

The money of Tonquin is made of lead and very bad lead at that. The coins are thin disks strung on twine, and for a gold or silver piece the traveller receives more of them in exchange than he can carry way. A lady going shopping is followed by a coolie who carries her purse and groans under the load. Of course such a cumbersome medium hampers commerce, and one of the first reforms which the French hope to introduce is a silver currency.

The Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennylvania has begun a vigorous crusade against the illegal devices for capturing fish which infest the Susquehanra and the Delaware, and no wonder, if a report read at a neeting of the Association on Saturday fairly describes the condition of affairs. A member while fishing recently near Egypt Mills, Pike County, discovered at a bend in the stream three gigantic baskets or fish-dams stretching entirely across the river. He afterward ascertained that about three hundred of these dams had been con-structed at various points between Port Jervis and Tren-ton. The water easily passes through the barrier, but the fish are imprisoned.

The reduction of letter postage in the United States has already directed public attention in Canada to the advantage of a similar reduction there—a measure, oreover, of which the present large surplus clearly invites the adoption. The experience of the Dominion with respect to postal rates and revenues has hitherto seen that of the rest of the world. The reductions carried through in past years by the Mackenzie Administration temporarily reduced the receipts of the Department and provoked much fill-judged criticism and abuse, but the revenue soon became larger than ever. The Toronto Globe declares that the example of the United States may now be followed "with all propriety and without fear of serious or permanent loss."

Bowdoin College has followed the example of Amherst in establishing a tribunal of the students to which all questions of discipline are to be referred. The students' jury, which is composed of one representative from each class, one from each inter-collegiate Society, and one from students belonging to no society, is to render in every case brought before it a verdict of fact, which must be unanimous, and a verdiet of opinion, which must be that of a majority, assigning the effence committed to one of four grades. The president of the college is to impose the penalty, but he cannot impose a penalty heavier than that assigned to the grade deter-mined in each case by the jury. The students have voted to accept the system, as proposed by the faculty, and can withdraw from the agreement only by a three-fourths yote.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The proposition to abolish contract labor in the prisons promises to receive a large vote in the cities; labor organizations having coerced Democratic politicians into its support in most of the cities. Among the Republican farmers, however, the proposal to levy \$600, 000 in taxes for the support of the prisons, which would be the result of abolishing contract labor, will not be so

Senator MacArthur's attempt to secure reection from the XVIth District by bolting from the Republican party and running as a workingmen's candidate is not prospering. The Troy Times says: "The Ulica is not prospering. The Irray Times says; "The Ulica Herald may rest its uneasy soul. The Senatorial contest in this district so far as Mr. MacArthur is concerned is ended and A. C. Comstock will be the Republican Senator from this district." This confidence is due to the discov-cry that MacArthur's support comes wholly from Demo-eratic workingmen, Republican workingmen having do-termined to cast their votes for Mr. Comstock.

James Arkell, of Amsterdam, is receiving such hearty support from the Republicans of the XVIIIth Senatorial District that there can be little doubt of his relearning it from the Democrats. One of his most ardent supporters is ex-Congressman John H. Starin, one of his choolmates. When in school Mr. Starin did not like to write compositions, while to Mr. Arkell this was an easy task. They made adivision of labor. Mr. Starin polished Mr. Arkell's boots, and in return the latter aided Mr. Starin in writing compositions. Mr. Arkell once said, about this alliance: "Well, it was a fair exchange; we polished each other's understanding."

Mr. Maynard, when asked in Albany last Friday to state the condition of the Democratic organization in his Congressional District, said: "I regret to say that since the Buffalo Convention was held the most of present dividing with politics the attention of the | my time has not been spent in the district." The Demoeratic newspapers show that since the convention Mr. Maynard has been flying about the State attempting to explain his prohibition record and allay the indignation caused by the "machine" methods he used to secure his nomination for Secretary of State, Ex-Assemblyman Nachtmann, a brother Democrat, writes to The Albany

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. ARCHER'S ORGAN RECITAL.

Frederic Archer resumed his organ recitals in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon, and gave a musical entertainment of many pleasurable elements. He had the help of Mme. Madeline Schiller, Mlie. Isidora Martimez, Christian Fritsch and Signor Agramonte-approved concert performers, all of them. Mr. Archer's skilfulness organ-playing is beyond cavil. In execution he is brilliant, accomplishing difficult feats with an ease which gives a delightful air of repose to his music. His taste in registration, too, is most commendable, and almost the only fault that can be found with him is a tendency to ignore the serious field of original organ composition for the sake of transcriptions with which the ears of the many can be more easily tickled. For this reason, though his concerts are delightful affairs, they forego the dignity his concerts are defigured admired by the heavy ought to have at professedly organ recitals. In yesterday's scheme the organ spoke its own language only in the first piece—Merkel's Sonata in D-minor—a diguified and crudite composition.

Madame Schiller, in whose playing there is always the model of the professed recomplete the professed recompl

Madame Schiller, in whose playing there is always inflow of healthy blood, even though delicacy is sometimes sacrificed to vigor, gave to Mendelseoin's
D-nitnor Concerto an impassioned reading.
Mile. Martinez was most agreeable, because
most nusical, in the German song which she
sang on the recall—Rubinstein's "Du blat whe che filime"
to her own accompaniment. Mr. Fritsch sang Schubert's
"Der Neugririge," and won a recall which he answered
with a hymn-strain of Wallace's.

THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. After his long reign at the Casino Prince

Methosulem last night resigned his sceptre to the Princess of Trebizonde. Offenbach's amusing operetta was amusgly acted and in parts fairly well sung. There was a arge andience that before the performance was over had o ladalge in considerable movement to keep warm.

LAST NIGHT AT THE THEATRES. Mr. Coghlan and Miss Florence Gerard, at

se Fifth Avenue Theatre appeared in "A Celebrated Case." . Mr. C. P. Flockton, at the People's Theatre, appeared in "The New Flying Dutchman, "-a play based on Robert Buchanan's Christmas story Mr. McKee Rankin one forward at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, in "The Danites".....Mr. J. K. Emmett, at the Third Avenue Cheatre, appeared in "Fritz in Ireland".....The New Park Theatre, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty firth-str., was opened by Messrs, Knowles & Morris, and the min-strel company of Thatcher, Primrose & West appeared there. Lawrence Barrett gave his fifteen performance

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY. Nine performances by Bartholomew and

is educated horses occupy this week at the Cosmopolitan Mr. F. B. Warde is this week at the Brook-

lyn Theatre, acting in a round of heavy parts-Virginins, Bruius, Richard, Macbeth, etc. Mr. Chanfrau is this week at the Windsor Theatre, where he may be seen as Kit and as Sitem Seter. Next week he appears at the Mount Morris Theat

Mr. T. H. Glenny, the Irish actor, now viside at the People's Theatre, is the same who first acted chaund e-Pod in "Arra Ne Pogue" when that drama was rst produced in New-York, in 1865, at Niblo's Garden. Mr. Irving's programme for his first week at the Star Theatre is announced. He will appear

Miss Kate Claxton appeared last night at the Novelty Theatre, in Brooklyn, in "The Sea of Ice," and was loudly applauded by a crowd of pleased spectators. She remains at this theatre all the week, and then, on October 22, appears at the the Third Avenue Theatre

Barry Sullivan lately had a remarkable welcome in Dublin. About 5,000 persons assembled at West-land row Station to greet him on his arrival, and the crowd followed him to the Portobello Hotel, where he was pre-